

MISCELLANEOUS

Government
Civil Station
Press,
Bangalore.

865. The Government Civil Station Press, Bangalore, was amalgamated with the Central Press, Bangalore, with equipment and staff of 27 employees with effect from 1st December 1948. The total amount realised during the year on account of printing works done for Coorg and Central Government Department was Rs. 9,737. The periodicals of Coorg Government such as administration reports, Civil Lists, Budget, Coorg Gazette, etc., and some works of the Central Government Departments situated in Bangalore were printed in the Central Press

General.

866. Vocational classes in printing were given to 32 (34) students of the second and third year classes of the High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore. The number of candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1950 with Printing and Book Binding as additional subjects was 13, of whom 8 came out successful in that subject. The school for imparting education to the younger employees of the Press was conducted by the Department of Public Instruction. Special arrangements were made for imparting instruction in theory and practice of printing for the benefit of the employees, who were desirous of improving knowledge and appear for the Commercial Examinations of the Governments of Mysore and Madras.

Stationery Depot.

867. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,54,348 (Rs. 1,45,568) and the value of additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 7,88,357 bringing the total stock at the end of the year to Rs. 10,42,705 (Rs. 13,78,061). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased during the year through the Stores Purchase Committee and the Deputy Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Calcutta, was Rs. 7,71,495 (Rs. 11,99,922).

868. The purchase of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and boards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee. In a few cases, however, local purchases were made of special varieties of paper and stationery articles as a measure of emergency.

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869. The bulk of the requirements of the printing, writing and other papers and mill boards was obtained from the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravathi.

870. The economy orders of Government limiting the supply of stationery articles to 50 per cent of the quantities provided in the standing lists or annual tenders were relaxed in respect of seven essential items of stationery in November 1949. The supply of stationery articles to the several Municipalities and Local Boards in the State on payment was continued to be made during the year.

871. Articles of Mysore manufacture purchased during the year comprised the printing and writing papers from the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravathi, Blue Black and Red Ink powders from Messrs. Desi Ink Works, Jain's Ink Depot, Home Industries and Khoday Ribbon, Carbon and Allied Industries, Pen holders from Shree Toys Factory, Channarayana, and Hand-made paper from the Superintendent of Industries, Bangalore Division. The total value of these articles including printing and writing papers amounted to Rs. 7,48,546.

(iv) Libraries.

872. There were 2 public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants amounting to Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,500, respectively were paid during the year.

(v) Meteorology.

873. The first class observatory at Bangalore was equipped with autographic instruments for recording pressure, temperatures of air in shade, wind velocity, wind direction, rainfall and hours of bright sunshine. The observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug were of the second class. The stations at Balehonnur Coffee Research Station and the Nandi Hill belonged to the fourth class. There were seven minor Meteorological Stations located at Mandya, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Mudigere and Hiriyur, for the collection of temperature and humidity data at those places for the use of the Public Health Department to study the occurrence of epidemics in the State.

874. All the self-recording instruments in the Central Observatory at Bangalore worked satisfactorily. The hourly readings obtained from them were reduced and tabulated